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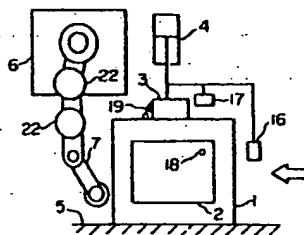
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(54) Robot control apparatus.

(57) A robot control apparatus for controlling the movement of an arm (7) of a robot (6) with respect to a workpiece (2) transported upon a pallet (1) moving down an assembly line, wherein the position of the arm of the robot is compensated for in accordance with the position of the workpiece. A reference position memory stores a reference position of one of the pallet and workpiece. A position detector (16, 17) detects the position at which the pallet or workpiece is clamped along the assembly line. A difference between the outputs from the reference position memory and the position detector is used to correct a value stored in a work position memory to thus provide the output data which controls the movement of the arm of the robot.

FIG. 1



ROBOT CONTROL APPARATUS

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to an industrial robot. More particularly, the invention relates to an apparatus for controlling the movements and work positions of an industrial robot.

Industrial robots are finding a wide range of application, not only for dangerous tasks, but also for routine operations. For example, assembly robots are currently being used on production lines for supplying, discharging and machining parts, operations which require highly precise positioning. The required motions are repeatedly effected by a robot control apparatus with a predetermined, designated point serving as a reference position.

Production lines in which industrial robots are used employ a transfer device with which products (workpieces) are moved along transfer lines or free flow lines. Pallets, for instance, may be used for the transfer device. If such pallets are positionally displaced from the reference positions in the production line, robot operations may become erroneous, even if the robot performs the designated motions with high precision. Therefore, most production lines incorporating industrial robots have been limited to

situations in which the pallets can be positioned with a very high accuracy. In other words, most known types of industrial robot cannot be incorporated into existing production lines. If known robots were, on the other hand, used in such production lines, the type of operation done by the robots was restricted due to the low accuracy of the transfer device.

United States Patent Re. 30,016 discloses a method and apparatus for operating an industrial robot in which command signals representing the position of a machine element relative to a workpiece are varied as a function of measured unprogrammed changes in the relative positions of the machine element and the workpiece. A first signal is produced which is representative of the direction and magnitude of a change in relative position between the machine element and the workpiece. A second signal is produced which represents an estimate of an unprogrammed change in relative position during a queuing delay related to a number of interrupt signals. These two signals are used to modify the command signals which operate the machine element to cause the machine element to move to the correct position relative to the workpiece.

United Kingdom Patent Application 2,027,938 A describes an industrial robot system which is an improvement

over that described in the United States Reissue Patent.

In the system of the United Kingdom Patent Application, a control memory stores data representing a precomputed optimum path of movement of the manipulator arm for a fixed position of a workpiece. Projected workpiece displacements are
5 also stored therein. During playback operations, the movement of the workpiece is detected and an optimum path computed from the precomputed fixed path solution and data related to the current position of the workpiece.

10 Neither of those two references, however, describes how the position of a workpiece is to be measured or precisely how the position correction operation is performed.

It is thus an object of the present invention to
15 provide a robot control apparatus for enabling a robot to move stably as desired without being affected by the accuracy with which pallets can be positioned.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

According to the present invention, the above
20 object is achieved by providing a robot control apparatus which detects and recognizes a position in which a pallet or workpiece is clamped and corrects the movement of the robot arm in accordance with the detected values so as to enable the robot arm to effect required operations smoothly
25 and stably with a high degree of flexibility.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 is a schematic plan view of a robot, a pallet clamp and a position detector;

Fig. 2 is a block diagram of a robot control
5 apparatus according to the present invention;

Fig. 3 is a graph showing a coordinate system
used with the invention;

Fig. 4 is a schematic plan view of a pallet clamp
and a position detector according to another embodiment
10 of the invention; and

Fig. 5 is a block diagram of a robot control
apparatus according to still another embodiment of the
invention.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

15 The present invention will be described with
reference to the drawings which illustrate preferred
embodiments of the invention.

As shown in Fig. 1, a pallet 1, which supports a
workpiece 2 at a fixed position on its upper surface, is
20 fed by a transporting line, such as a transfer line or
a free flow line, to a work position at which the pallet 1
is secured in place by a clamp 3. The clamp 3 is actuated
by a clamp cylinder 4 which is advanced from a retracted
position when the pallet 1 reaches the work position to
25 hold the workpiece and pallet in position by pressing the

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pin. The clamp 3 has a limit switch 19 which, for example, produces a signal representative of a condition in which the clamp 3 is clamping the pallet 1.

The comparator 13 is supplied with an output
5 signal from the reference position memory 11 and an output signal from the position detector 12, compares these signals, and delivers an output indicative of the result of the comparison (the difference between the compared signals) to the robot control unit 15. The work position memory
10 14, which stores data corresponding to the work position P_1 of the robot 6, is preferably a PROM, as in the case of the reference position memory 11. The robot control unit 15 corrects the stored data in the work position memory 14 with the output from the comparator 13 and drives
15 the robot 6 based on the corrected data. The robot 6 is driven by a drive device 20 such as a pulse motor. The output from the robot control unit 15 is in the form of a train of pulses, the number of which corresponds to the corrected data.

20 Operation of the robot control apparatus thus constructed will now be described. The pallet 1 with the workpiece 2 held in position thereon is delivered in the direction of the arrow (Fig. 1). When the pallet 1 reaches the work position, the clamp cylinder 4 is actuated to
25 move the clamp 3 forward from the retracted position until

it clamps the pallet 1 against the reference surface 5. The limit switch 19 detects when the clamping of the pallet 1 is completed. When the limit switch 19 produces a clamp signal, the X-position sensor 16 and the Y-position sensor 17 detect an actual reference position P_0 based on the position of the reference pin 18 and generate a detection signal indicative of coordinates (\bar{x}_0, \bar{y}_0) of the reference position P_0 , with the detection signal being supplied to the comparator 13. The comparator 13 compares the reference values, that is, the coordinates (X_0, Y_0) of the reference position P_0 from the reference position memory 11 with the detected values, that is, the coordinates (x_0, y_0) of the actual reference position P_0 and computes difference values $(\Delta x, \Delta y)$ therebetween.

15 The coordinates (X_1, Y_1) of the work position P_1 are corrected by these computed difference values to provide corrected coordinates which represent an actual work position P_1 .

The robot control unit 15 is supplied with the corrected coordinate values $(X + \Delta x, Y + \Delta y)$ and converts them into a corresponding number of pulses which are then delivered as a drive signal to the source of drive 20.

The robot 6 is thus accurately moved to the actual work position P_1 . The robot 6 returns to the original position

25 after it has carried out the desired operation. The above

corrective action is effected each time a pallet 1 is transferred to the working position. Thus, in accordance with the invention, the robot 6 detects the actual work position for each pallet 1, performs correction based
5 on the detected position, and effects an actual operation based on the corrected data, with the result that the robot always effects the desired operation accurately.

While in the embodiment of Fig. 1 the X-position sensor 16 and the Y-position sensor 17 are attached to
10 the clamp 3, these sensors may be mounted on a position detector cylinder 21 separate from the clamp 3 for movement with the cylinder 21, as in the embodiment Fig. 4. The X-position and Y-position sensors 16, 17 however should perform position measurements at a fixed position which
15 can be determined by the stroke of the clamp cylinder 4, by the position detector cylinder 21, or by a stop (not shown). The reference pin 18 to be detected may be fixed to the pallet 1 rather than to the workpiece 2. With such an alternative, the workpiece 2 should be
20 positioned with respect to the pallet 1 with increased accuracy. The X-position and Y-position sensors 16, 17 may directly detect a portion of the workpiece 2 or the pallet 1 instead of the reference pin 18. The clamp cylinder 4 and the position detector cylinder 21
25 can be arranged so that they operate in ganged relation.

The X-position and Y-position sensors 16, 17 according to the embodiments of Figs. 1 and 4 are installed so as to have a predetermined positional relation to the clamp 3. Also, of course, means should be provided for driving the clamp cylinder 4 and the position detector cylinder 21.

According to the embodiment shown in Fig. 5, the position detector 12 (the X-position and Y-position sensors 16, 17) are mounted on an arm 7 of the robot 6.

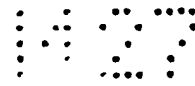
When the robot 6 receives a clamp completion signal, the arm 7 is moved closely to the pallet 1 by arm drive sources 22. When the arm 7 is stopped, the X-position and Y-position sensors 16, 17 on the arm 7 detect the position of the workpiece 2 or the pallet 1. The work position is corrected on the basis of the detected data, and thereafter an actual robot operation is carried out. With the embodiment of Fig. 5, it is unnecessary to install the position detector 12 on the conveyor apparatus, and thus the robot control apparatus can easily be incorporated into existing production lines. Since a desired robot operation is effected after the actual reference position P_0 has been detected, the overall work efficiency, however, will be somewhat reduced due to the time required for the position detecting operation. In the arrangement illustrated in Fig. 5, the robot control apparatus 10 temporarily

holds a position detection signal and supplies such a signal at a specified time after the position detection operation has been completed to start comparison and arithmetic operations. For this purpose, a timing generator 23 is
5 provided.

In the foregoing embodiments, the pallet 1 is described as being pressed against the reference surface 5 in the direction of the Y-axis. As a consequence, the pallet 1 is held against the reference surface 5 with a
10 considerable degree of accuracy, and no appreciable positional variations occur in the direction of the Y-axis. Therefore, the Y-position sensor 17 may be dispensed with. Positional differences of the pallets in the direction of the Y-axis can be detected with a sufficiently high accuracy
15 by adding detected values from the Y-position sensor 17 and detected values corresponding to a displacement of the clamp 3 as it is advanced, and the pallet position determined from the mean value of the sums. The robot control apparatus
20 has been described as comparing a reference value with a detected value and correcting the operational position of the robot 6 in accordance with the results of the comparison. Since such comparison and correction can be effected by a control unit on the robot 6, the robot control apparatus
25 unit of the robot 6. Furthermore, the comparator 13 and

the robot control unit 15 can be implemented with a central processing unit (CPU). Specifically, a microcomputer can be utilized as the control unit on the robot 6 so that no additional special-purpose device or unit is needed for the control apparatus of the invention.

With the arrangement of the present invention, the robot detects the position of a pallet or workpiece and corrects the work position based on the displacement, if any, of the detected position from a reference position. As a result, the work position is accurately controlled at all times. The robot can easily be incorporated into production lines having a relatively low pallet positioning accuracy. In embodiments in which the workpiece or the pallet is positionally detected in synchronization with the clamp operation, the length of a movement is not made longer than what is needed to effect the desired robot motions. In the embodiments in which the position detector is mounted on the robot arm, existing transfer arrangements can be utilized without modification. In a yet further embodiment, the position detector can be implemented with a television camera.



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CLAIMS

1. A robot control apparatus for reciprocally moving an arm of a robot with respect to a pallet transferred and clamped in position of a workpiece supported on such a pallet to effect a desired operation, comprising: reference position memory means
5 for storing a reference position of one of said pallet and workpiece; position detecting means for detecting a position at which one of said and pallet workpiece is clamped; comparator means for comparing outputs from said reference position memory means and said position detecting means for providing a
10 difference therebetween; work position memory means for storing a work position of said robot; and robot control means for correcting a stored value in said work position memory means in accordance with an output from said comparator means.

2. The robot control apparatus according to claim 1, wherein said position detecting means is located adjacent to a position where said pallet can be clamped.

3. The robot control apparatus according to claim 1, wherein said position detecting means is attached to an arm of said robot.

4. The robot control apparatus according to claim 1, wherein said position detecting means comprises horizontal and vertical position sensing means.

5. The robot control apparatus according to claim 1, wherein said position detecting means comprises vertical position sensing means only.

6. The robot control apparatus according to claim 1, further comprising a reference pin fixed to said pallet.

7. The robot control apparatus according to claim 1, further comprising a reference pin fixed to said workpiece.

8. The robot control apparatus of any one of claims 1-7, wherein said position detecting means comprises optical sensing means.

9. The robot control apparatus of any one of claims 1-7, wherein said position detecting means comprises a television camera.

10. The robot control apparatus of any one of claims 1-7, wherein said position detecting means comprises magnetic sensing means.

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FIG. 1

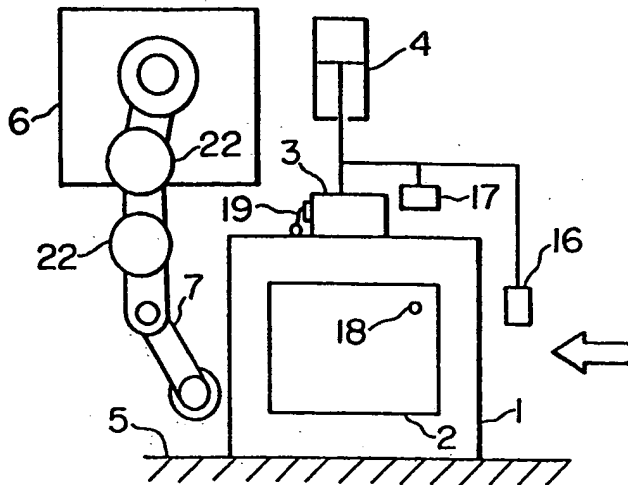


FIG. 3

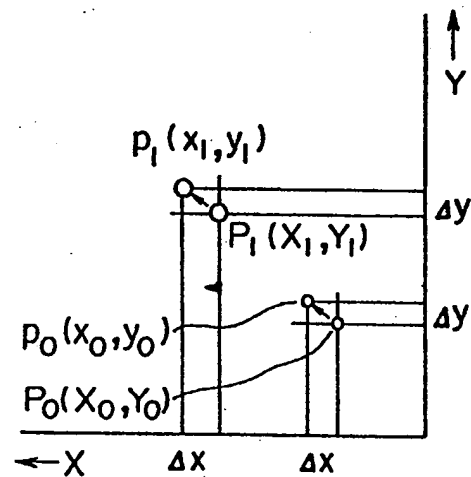


FIG. 2

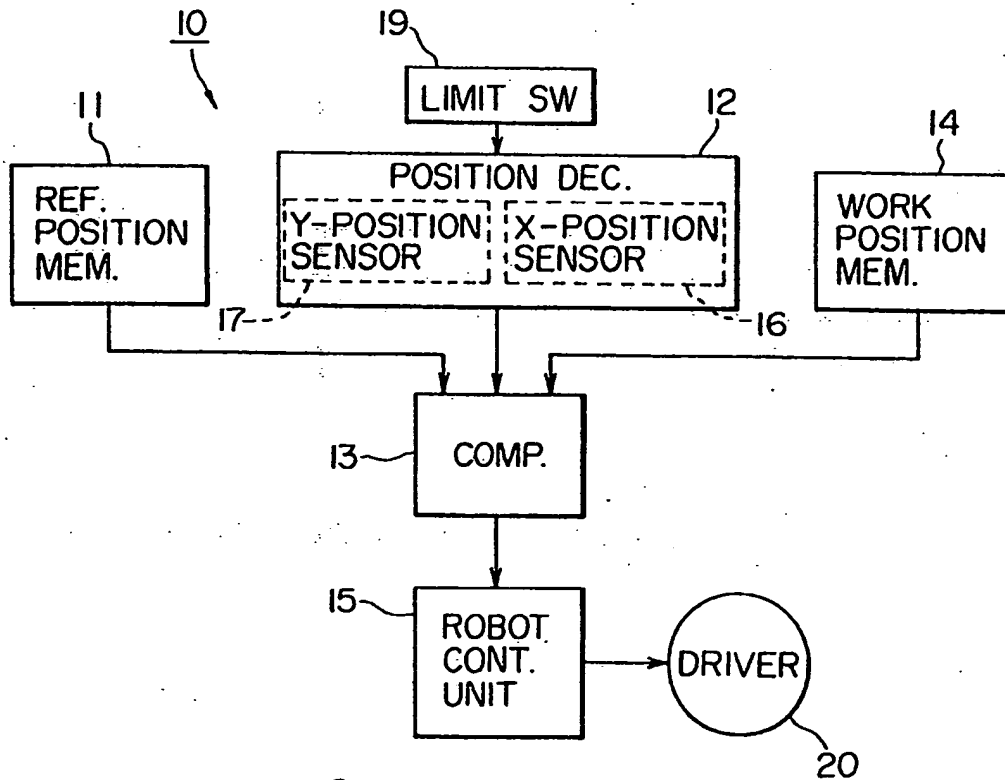


FIG. 5

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graph TD
    19[LIMIT SW] --> 22[ARM DRIVE SENSOR]
    22 --> 12[POSITION DEC.]
    12 --> 23[TIMING GEN.]
    11[REF. POSITION MEM.] --> 23
    14[WORK POSITION MEM.] --> 23
    23 --> 13[COMP.]
    11 --> 13
    14 --> 13
    13 --> 15[ROBOT CONT. UNIT]
    15 --> 20((DRIVER))
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19 LIMIT SW

22 ARM DRIVE SENSOR

12 POSITION DEC.

17 Y-POSITION SENSOR

16 X-POSITION SENSOR

11 REF. POSITION MEM.

23 TIMING GEN.

14 WORK POSITION MEM.

13 COMP.

15 ROBOT CONT. UNIT

20 DRIVER



European Patent
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EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

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Application number

EP 82 10 8936

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. Cl. 7)
Y	EP-A-0 062 244 (KABUSHIKI KAISHA YASKAWA DENKI) * Figure 1; page 27, line 26 - page 28, line 18 *	1-5, 8-10	G 05 B 19/42 B 25 J 9/00
D, Y	US-E- 30 016 (CINCINNATI MILACRON) * Abstract; figure 12; column 12, line 46 - column 13, line 30 *	1, 2, 4, 5	
Y	GB-A-2 099 183 (HITACHI) * Figure 3; page 2, lines 79-85 *	1, 3-5	
Y	GB-A-2 087 107 (UNIMATION) * Page 2, lines 1-31; figure 1 *	1, 4, 5, 8, 9	
D, A	GB-A-2 027 938 (UNIMATION) * Figure 1; page 3, lines 16-37 *	1	TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int. Cl. 7) G 05 B B 25 J
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search THE HAGUE		Date of completion of the search 20-05-1983	Examiner KOLBE W.H.
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document			